WITNESS: CAR-OTP-P-2082

- 1 International Criminal Court
- 2 Trial Chamber V
- 3 Situation: Central African Republic II
- 4 In the case of The Prosecutor v. Alfred Rombhot Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard
- 5 Ngaïssona ICC-01/14-01/18
- 6 Presiding Judge Bertram Schmitt, Judge Péter Kovács and
- 7 Judge Chang-ho Chung
- 8 Trial Hearing Courtroom 1
- 9 Wednesday, 22 March 2023
- 10 (The hearing starts in open session at 9.31 a.m.)
- 11 THE COURT USHER: [9:31:14] All rise.
- 12 The International Criminal Court is now in session.
- 13 Please be seated.
- 14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:31:38] Good morning, everyone. Court officer,
- please call the case.
- 16 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:31:44] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours.
- 17 Situation in the Central African Republic II, in the case of The Prosecutor versus
- Alfred Yekatom and Patrice Edouard Ngaïssona, case reference ICC 01/14 01/18.
- 19 And for the record we're in open session.
- 20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:31:59] Thank you. I ask for the appearances of
- the parties. Mr Belbenoit first.
- 22 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [9:32:07] (Interpretation) Good morning, your Honour.
- 23 Good morning to the Bench. The Prosecution is represented today by Mr Kweku
- Vanderpuye, Mrs Irina Galupa, Yassin Mostfa and myself, Pierre Belbenoit Avich.
- 25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:32:20] Mr Rabesandratana next.

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1 MS RABESANDRATANA: [9:32:23] (Interpretation) Thank you, your Honour, and

- 2 good morning. The LRV is represented by Mr Alexis Larivière, Mrs Evelyne
- 3 Ombeni and myself, Elisabeth Rabesandratana.
- 4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:32:39] Thank you. Mr Suprun.
- 5 MR SUPRUN: [9:32:43] Good morning, Mr President. Good morning, your
- 6 Honours. The former child soldiers are represented by myself, Dymtro Suprun.
- 7 Thank you.
- 8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:32:51] Thank you. Ms Dimitri.
- 9 MS DIMITRI: [09:32:53] Good morning, Mr President. Good morning, your
- 10 Honours. Good morning, everyone. Good morning, Madam Witness.
- Mr Yekatom is present in the courtroom and he's represented today by Ms Anta
- Guissé, Ms Yousra Lamgaddam, Ms Fiona Houdin, Mr Florent Pages-Granier and
- 13 myself, Mylène Dimitri.
- 14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:33:08] Thank you. Mr Knoops.
- 15 MR KNOOPS: [9:33:11] A very good morning, Mr President, your Honours. Good
- morning, everyone in the courtroom. Our team appears today before the Chamber
- with Ms Sara Pedroso, Despoina Eleftheriou, Mathias Goffe and Tessia Monteiro.
- And Mr Ngaïssona is in the courtroom, Mr President. Thank you.
- 19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:33:32] Thank you very much. And now we start
- with the testimony of Prosecution witness, P-2082.
- 21 Madam Witness, do you hear and understand me well?
- 22 WITNESS: CAR-OTP-P-2082
- 23 (The witness speaks French)
- 24 (The witness gives evidence via video link)
- 25 THE COURT OFFICER: [09:33:58] (Via video link) Mr President, this is the court

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- officer in Bangui. We can hear English only. I'm sorry.
- 2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:34:06] Okay, so we have to fix that. Hopefully
- 3 that can be done quick.
- 4 So I think we have now the right channel on the booth. So, again, Madam Witness,
- 5 sorry for the interruption. Good morning. My name is Schmitt. I am the
- 6 Presiding Judge of this Chamber and there's Judge Chung-ho on my left side and
- Judge Kovács on my right side. Do you understand and hear me well,
- 8 Madam Witness?
- 9 THE COURT OFFICER: [09:35:06](Via video link) This is me here again, the court
- officer. We still hear English only. It's not on the French yet. I'm sorry.
- PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:17] Well, I'm informed that it is simply that on
- the booth there is some wrong channels, so -- switched to a wrong channel, so I would
- be grateful if this could be fixed relatively quickly.
- 14 Please let me know when we can continue.
- 15 THE INTERPRETER: [9:35:49] Message from the interpreters: The AV technician is
- assisting us in the booths. We hope to deal with this problem immediately.
- 17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [09:36:37] Could we please be informed if this is an
- issue that lasts a little bit longer, then we would go into the deliberation room and
- would not sit here for minutes.
- 20 THE INTERPRETER: [9:37:02] Yes, it's fine now. We can listen to the French very
- 21 well.
- 22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:37:06] Finally. So, Madam Witness, I address
- 23 you on behalf of the Chamber. Good morning. Do you hear and understand me
- 24 well?
- 25 THE WITNESS: [9:37:23](Interpretation) Good morning. Yes, I can understand you

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- well, your Honour.
- 2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:37:29] That is very good news. On behalf of the
- 3 Chamber, I would like to welcome you to the courtroom. You're called to testify to
- 4 assist this Chamber in the case of the Prosecutor against Mr Yekatom and
- 5 Mr Ngaïssona.
- 6 There are protective measures in place to protect your identity. This is the reason
- 7 why I address you not with your real name, but as Madam Witness. There is also
- 8 face distortion and voice distortion. I think this has been explained to you.
- 9 Madam Witness, there should be a card on the desk in front of you with a solemn
- undertaking to tell the truth. Could you please read out loud the content of this
- 11 card?
- 12 THE WITNESS: [9:38:27](Interpretation) Solemn undertaking: I solemnly declare
- that I shall speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.
- 14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:38:41] Thank you. Madam Witness, you're now
- under oath.
- Before we start with your testimony, please keep in mind that everything we say here
- is written down and interpreted, so this takes a little bit of time, so I would kindly ask
- you to speak at a relatively slow level. And, please, only start speaking when the
- 19 person that is asking you something has finished, and perhaps wait two or three
- seconds so that everything can be interpreted smoothly. Thank you very much for
- the moment.
- I give the floor to the Prosecution, Mr Belbenoit.
- 23 QUESTIONED BY MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: (Interpretation)
- 24 Q. [9:39:32] Good morning, Witness. You remember that we met some weeks ago.
- 25 I am Pierre Belbenoit Avich. I'm a trial lawyer and I am going to examine you today

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- on behalf of the Prosecution.
- 2 First of all, I'd like to thank you for your availability. It's very important that you
- 3 can testify here. And I'm just going to remind you that you've granted protective
- 4 measures within the framework of your deposition and these measures are aimed at
- 5 protecting your identity from the public, so this is why all questions that are
- 6 identifying will be asked in private session. If at any point of time when we're in
- 7 public session, and if there is an answer that could identify you, please let me know
- and I will request that we move to private session. Do we agree on that?
- 9 A. [9:40:33] Yes, we do.
- 10 Q. [9:40:36] Now, with regards to logistics, if I ask you a question which is not clear
- or you do not understand, please do not hesitate to let me know and I will repeat it or
- 12 reword it.
- 13 A. [9:40:52] Okay.
- Q. [9:40:56] I will examine you for about two hours. First of all, I'm going to ask
- 15 you certain questions on your identity, and then I will ask you some basic questions
- on the witness statement that you gave to the OTP investigators in 2019, and then I
- will ask you some clarification questions to get some additional information.
- MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [09:41:25] Your Honour, with your kind leave, could we
- move to private session?
- 20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:41:29] Of course.
- 21 (Private session at 9.41 a.m.)
- 22 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:41:43] We are in private session, Mr President.
- 23 (Redacted)
- 24 (Redacted)
- 25 (Redacted)

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- 1 (Redacted)
- 2 (Redacted)
- 3 (Redacted)
- 4 (Redacted)
- 5 (Redacted)
- 6 (Redacted)
- 7 (Redacted)
- 8 (Redacted)
- 9 (Redacted)
- 10 (Redacted)
- 11 (Redacted)
- (Open session at 9.43 a.m.)
- 13 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:43:05] We are in open session, Mr President.
- 14 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [9:43:11] (Interpretation)
- 15 Q. [9:43:12] Witness, is it true that you were interviewed by the OTP investigators
- in May 2019 and they took a witness statement from you?
- 17 A. [9:43:24] Yes.
- Q. [9:43:25] And I understand that at the end of February last you reviewed the
- statement and you made a few corrections.
- 20 A. [9:43:35] Yes, that's true.
- 21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:43:38] Wait a second. Ms Dimitri.
- 22 MS DIMITRI: [9:43:41] If I can just make a plea for the interpreter. There's no break
- between question and answers and they're struggling.
- 24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:43:48] So, Madam Witness, please wait with your
- 25 answer two or three seconds, please, so that the interpreters can follow. Thank you

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- very much. And the same applies also for Mr Belbenoit, of course.
- 2 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [9:44:10] (Interpretation)
- 3 Q. [9:44:10] Madam Witness, could you confirm that the information contained in
- 4 the statement that you made and the corrections that you made are truthful to the
- 5 best of your recollections?
- 6 A. [9:44:26] Yes, the information is true.
- 7 Q. [9:44:37] Do you agree that your statement can be used as evidence in this case?
- 8 A. [9:44:44] Yes; why not?
- 9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:44:48] Okay. Then we can state for the record
- that the conditions for the witness statement CAR-OTP-2109-0452, that's the English
- version, with the corrections made -- I don't know which -- I don't have the CAR-OTP
- here -- but with the corrections made, are fulfilled with regard to Rule 68, paragraph
- 13 3.
- 14 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [9:45:27] (Interpretation) Thank you, your Honours. The
- translation bears the number CAR-OTP-2122-4558. And the corrections that the
- witness made are registered under the number CAR-OTP-00001220.
- 17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:45:46] Thank you.
- MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [9:45:55] (Interpretation).
- 19 Q. [9:45:55] Witness, now I'm going to ask you questions in order to get some
- 20 clarifications or additional information with respect to the information that you've
- 21 already given to the OTP investigators in May 2019 and that appear in your statement.
- The objective is not that you repeat what you said at that point of time, because it's
- 23 already there as evidence. I'm going to ask you very specific questions on the
- following points: First of all, the knowledge that you could have on the other
- 25 demobilisation or rehabilitation operations of children coming from the Anti-Balaka

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group over and above what you spoke in your declaration, in your statement.

- 2 Then I'm going to ask you certain additional questions on the demobilisation and the
- 3 rehabilitation process of children that -- of children that were given in -- by Yekatom
- 4 that happened in Pissa and Mbaïki. And then I'm going to ask you questions on the
- 5 discussions you've had with some of these children.
- 6 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [09:47:13] So, with your leave, your Honour, could we
- 7 move to private session?
- 8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:47:19] Private session.
- 9 (Private session at 9.47 a.m.)
- 10 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:47:41] We are in private session, Mr President.
- 11 (Redacted)
- 12 (Redacted)
- 13 (Redacted)
- 14 (Redacted)
- 15 (Redacted)
- 16 (Redacted)
- 17 (Redacted)
- 18 (Redacted)
- 19 (Redacted)
- 20 (Redacted)
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- 22 (Redacted)
- 23 (Redacted)
- 24 (Redacted)
- 25 (Redacted)

(Private Session)

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- 1 (Redacted)
- 2 (Open session at 10.20 a.m.)
- 3 THE COURT OFFICER: [10:20:31] We're in open session, Mr President.
- 4 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [10:20:41] (Interpretation)
- 5 Q. [10:20:48] So you've explained to us that you were with the children. Did some
- of these children -- now, even though their ages had already been recorded by the ESF,
- 7 during these discussions in Pissa, did these children happen to mention their ages to
- 8 you?
- 9 A. [10:21:01] Yes. That was the first question I put to them. And the last was
- only 11. I'd identified the younger ones. I remember asking one child, and he was
- 11 11 years old. So the age -- ages range from 17 to 11.
- Q. [10:21:34] Did some of the children you were talking to whose age you asked tell
- 13 you that they were 15 or under 15, other than this child who said he was 11?
- 14 A. [10:21:46] Yes, I said the ages ranged from 17 to 11. There were 17 -- there were
- kids aged 17, 16, 15, 14, and so on, and the youngest was 11.
- Q. [10:22:01] Very well. So some children told you clearly that they were 15 or 14,
- 17 right?
- 18 A. [10:22:08] Yes, yes.
- 19 Q. [10:22:14] Do you remember -- do you remember the children who told you that
- 20 they were 15 or 14 or -- in relation to their experience within the Anti-Balaka, these
- 21 children between 15 and 11, what did they tell you about their time with the
- 22 Anti-Balaka?
- A. [10:22:41] Well, I really didn't delve into that area because I realised they were
- children. I just asked them how did -- I just asked them how did they end up there.
- 25 Some said that they were forcibly taken. Others said that they were walking with

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- their parents and they were taken. Others said that they themselves went
- 2 voluntarily, they voluntarily went to join the group. So that was the kind of
- 3 information that I was able to obtain from the children.
- 4 Q. [10:23:19] So these children who said they were between 15 and 11, did they
- 5 give you any information about the group that they belonged to? Did they
- 6 recommend -- did they perhaps mention where they were based or who their leader
- 7 was?
- 8 A. [10:23:36] No, no, no. All that sort of work was done by *Enfants Sans Frontières*.
- 9 That NGO went all the way to their base, I believe, and myself -- perhaps with them,
- with Kongaye I'm not so sure. I just received the report. Sometimes they were
- verbal reports from my section heads. You see, he had a motorbike so he could
- travel about, gather information, that sort of thing. That's all. That was all.
- 13 Q. [10:24:25] Very well. You mentioned that some of these children who said they
- were between 15 and 11 said that they had been taken by force and were made to join
- the Anti-Balaka. Now, I realise you don't have a lot of detail about this, about what
- 16 you were told in Pissa. Did these children tell you about activities that they took
- part in within the Anti-Balaka? Do you remember?
- 18 A. [10:25:03] They said that sometimes they were with the grown-ups or the older
- ones. They would be taken and they would go off to engage in vandalism or even
- 20 go to the fields and get cassava or they might have cooked some cassava. I really
- 21 didn't focus on what they were doing.
- 22 Q. [10:25:42] Right. You explained that the goal of this mission was to check the
- children's age. Was that why the list of children had to be cross-checked with the
- officials from the Anti-Balaka group?
- 25 A. [10:26:05] Yes. They were cross-checked. Enfants Sans Frontières did that with

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the Anti-Balaka. They did the cross-checking. *Enfants Sans Frontières*, they were the

- ones who had the lists. That was their job. It was a project. You have to realise it
- was a project, and myself, I was just an administrator and I went to arrange things so
- 4 that the ministry might have information and so that we could ensure that those
- 5 children were indeed demobilised and returned to society. That was my job. That
- 6 is what I was supposed to do.
- 7 Q. [10:26:57] Right. Just to make sure things are crystal clear, so these lists drawn
- 8 up by ESF were later checked, the names of the children were cross-checked with
- 9 people from Yekatom's group?
- 10 A. [10:27:19] Yes. Because they checked to determine whether these children were
- 11 indeed --
- 12 THE INTERPRETER: [10:27:25] Inaudible.
- 13 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [10:27:30] (Interpretation) Could we go back into private
- 14 session, your Honour?
- 15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:27:34] Private session.
- (Private session at 10.27 a.m.)
- 17 THE COURT OFFICER: [10:27:53] We are in private session, Mr President.
- 18 (Redacted)
- 19 (Redacted)
- 20 (Redacted)
- 21 (Redacted)
- 22 (Redacted)
- 23 (Redacted)
- 24 (Redacted)
- 25 (Redacted)

(Private Session)

Trial Hearing

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- 1 (Redacted)
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- 13 (Redacted)
- 14 (Redacted)
- (Open session at 11.32 a.m.)
- 16 THE COURT OFFICER: [11:32:35] We're in open session, Mr President.
- 17 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [11:32:44] (Interpretation)
- Q. [11:32:46] Paragraph 40 of your statement, you said, and I quote: Since
- 19 Yekatom didn't want to attend this ceremony in Mbaïki, an Anti-Balaka delegation
- 20 from Bangui led by the Legrand Ngaya -- by Legrand Ngaya attended the event.
- 21 My question is this: Why did Yekatom not attend this event?
- 22 A. [11:33:14] I don't know. I think he might have had some -- something else that
- 23 kept him from going.
- Q. [11:33:28] Thank you. Do you know whether other people from Yekatom's
- 25 group were in attendance at this ceremony held on 5 August 2014?

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1 A. [11:33:41] There was some talk about that, some talk about him attending

- 2 personally. Ultimately, I believe two people, two Anti-Balaka members from Bangui
- were going to attend, and those people -- that was Mr Ngaya, (Redacted), who I
- 4 mentioned here.
- 5 Q. [11:34:13] Very well. So, you just mentioned or alluded to the fact that two
- 6 Anti-Balaka people from Bangui had attended. Do you know under what
- 7 circumstances this Anti-Balaka delegation came from Banqui? How did that come
- 8 about?
- 9 A. [11:34:37] I don't know. Yekatom must have told them to go. Perhaps he
- wasn't able to attend. I waited, just like everyone else, and that was about it. So
- those two people came and they attended and we began the ceremony.
- 12 Q. [11:34:59] Very well. And at paragraph 40, you also said that -- do you have
- any information about Ngaya representing Yekatom during the ceremony?
- 14 A. [11:35:21] No. I believe -- now, was he -- I don't have specific information. All
- 15 I can tell you is that Mr Ngaya said that he was representing the Anti-Balaka group at
- the national level, *that's it. But the specific information, whether it was in the
- middle of the ceremony, we heard that Mr Yekatom would attend, and instead these
- two other people came from Bangui, and they were some of the Anti-Balaka people.
- 19 We couldn't wait because we had to go back to Banqui, so we held -- we proceeded
- 20 with the ceremony.
- 21 Q. [11:36:29] Right. Could the court usher put CAR-OTP-2109-0473 up on the
- 22 screen. This is tab 7 of the OTP list.
- 23 Madam Witness, this is the second report you provided to the indicators, and this is at
- page 17 of your statement. You said that this was drafted by Mr --
- 25 THE INTERPRETER: [11:37:15] Excessive speed.

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- 1 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [11:37:19] (Interpretation)
- 2 Q. [11:37:19] The report is entitled "Project activities for the assistance and return of
- 3 children to society".
- 4 A. [11:37:46] Yes, go ahead.
- 5 Q. [11:37:50] The page numbers were 0477 and 0478, second paragraph. Now on
- 6 this paragraph. We find a summary -- a short summary of the various remarks
- 7 made or speeches given during this event, and I'd like to ask you to look at the second
- 8 paragraph where we read:
- 9 "The representative of the national coordinator of the Anti-Balaka was the second
- person to take the floor, and he called upon the people and the neighbourhood
- leaders to support the work that the NGO was carrying out by providing supplies to
- 12 the EAFGA."
- 13 First question: Is this an accurate summary of the speech that Ngaya made during
- the ceremony, to your knowledge, or to your recollection, rather?
- 15 A. [11:39:06] I remember, (Redacted) was a community approach, and
- so, in general terms when an activity is carried out in a particular location, (Redacted)
- (Redacted) the local people involved. (Redacted) the population, particularly the
- authorities, at all levels. Now, you see, we were talking about a lot of children -- 70
- children, so it was no easy task to feed them all. So, we were asking if people of
- 20 good faith could assist and -- we were asking if people could help, because the NGO
- 21 had to feed these children. So I think that is right. He called upon -- that -- well, he
- said that people shouldn't *think these people should be rejected because they were
- 23 Anti-Balaka. But that since they were children, they should be helped. He was
- 24 stressing that these were children. They had to be accepted. They had to be
- assisted. So I think that was where he was coming from when he made his remarks.

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1 Q. [11:40:35] Thank you, Madam Witness.

- 2 Could we go back to private session, but just for one or two questions?
- 3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:40:46] Shortly, back to private session.
- 4 (Private session at 11.40 a.m.)
- 5 THE COURT OFFICER: [11:41:05] We are in private session, Mr President.
- 6 (Redacted)
- 7 (Redacted)
- 8 (Redacted)
- 9 (Redacted)
- 10 (Redacted)
- 11 (Redacted)
- 12 (Redacted)
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- 25 (Open session at 11.43 a.m.)

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1 THE COURT OFFICER: [11:43:49] We are back in open session, Mr President.

- 2 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [11:43:57] (Interpretation)
- 3 Q. [11:43:58] At paragraph 44 of your statement, you explain that on the first day
- 4 that you were in Mbaïki, you talked to four children and then two more joined you,
- 5 and the second night you spoke to 13 children. Could you explain to us under what
- 6 circumstances did you have these conversations with these children?
- 7 A. [11:44:26] These were children who had come up to me and asked me where * I
- was staying and I pointed it out to them, and they came, and they asked a lot of
- 9 questions about their lives, how to find their way out, how to find their parents,
- because I told you that some of these children had come from very far away. And
- the way -- well, they wanted to know how long it was going to last -- questions like
- that, about their own lives.
- And I gave them some advice, because some of them were saying that they wanted to
- go back to the camp, and I gave them some information about the risks that they
- would be running, and if it were me, you would go back to school or get some
- vocational training so that you could find your way out. So, these were questions
- 17 about their own lives.
- When we intervened there, they thought that since I was a mother, that maybe I
- would help them. Some asked if they could go back with them, whether they could
- 20 have a spot in my vehicle and go back and I said, "No, this is an organisation. It's
- 21 children without borders who will help you."
- 22 So, they were asking questions about the organisation, about their lives, and -- you
- see, their behaviours needed to change, their attitudes needed to change, so I was
- 24 providing advice and I was explaining that this is an organisation *and that should
- 25 not run away. And if they ran away, it would only make things worse and that it was

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- better for them to stay so that we could achieve our goals.
- 2 Q. [11:47:17] You explained just a few moments ago that some of the children said
- 3 to you that -- that they wanted to go back to the camp. I know that this was a long
- 4 time ago, but do you remember -- could you tell us about -- about what age were
- 5 these children, these children who said they wanted to go back to the camp?
- 6 A. [11:47:47] The youngest one -- the younger ones, plural -- 14 years old -- 13 or 14.
- 7 I would say, 13 or 14, even the youngest one. He said that he was so far away from
- 8 his parents and he would rather go back, and I explained to him that he had to be --
- 9 become an adult. And that particular child, I entrusted personally to the section
- head and he was taken in by a foster family. He was trained, and I believe he
- became a carpenter or a mason, something like that. But he stayed in Mbaïki,
- although it was not even a year later that I left, so I didn't stay, you see, to conduct
- investigations to determine whether some of them remained loyal or not.
- 14 I talked about this (Redacted)
- 15 (Redacted)
- 16 (Redacted)
- 17 Q. [11:49:17] Very well. So he explained that the children who were 13 or 14
- wanted to go back to the camp. Now, I realise this was a long time ago. Which
- camp were they talking about? Where were they based?
- 20 A. [11:49:36] No. They just said they wanted to back to the camp. I think they
- were talking about Pissa -- around Pissa where the Anti-Balaka camp was located.
- 22 I'm not so sure. It was in the bush, I hope. They weren't talking about the centre.
- 23 These were children who were almost delinquent, who had joined the group but now
- we were trying to get them out of that group and they already were wanting to go
- 25 back. They were already delinquents.

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1 Q. [11:50:23] Very well. If I've understood what you just said, you really needed

- to convince those children to take part in the programme; is that what you're saying?
- 3 A. [11:50:33] Yes. Yes. That was my task, truly, and I was very committed to
- 4 that task. I really wanted to -- well, I don't know. After me, a change -- the
- 5 problem is, I would have liked an NGO to have a follow-up project or a post-project.
- 6 We had the project. We got them. We demobilised them. We returned them to
- society, but there should have been a follow-up project, or at least for a while to make
- 8 sure that those children might receive vocational training and -- a follow-up project to
- 9 make sure that they continued.
- 10 The problem, you see, if they were to go back to their earlier poverty, they would be
- certain to go back to their camp, so I tried to explain that. We had already started
- with this organisation, and we wrote something about a post-project activity, about
- 13 activities undertaken.
- 14 Q. [11:52:08] Right. Now, you explained that the children hesitated to join the
- programme. Now, some of the children who are on the ESF list, did they actually go
- back to their camp and not take part in the process?
- 17 A. [11:52:24] No, they all took part in the process, because at least there they had
- food to eat. They were in their group. They played, they had activities together for
- three months, so they stayed. But it was later on, I said to myself in general terms, a
- 20 follow-up was needed. That's what I was thinking -- follow-up. And you could --
- 21 well, I don't know.
- 22 The NGO said -- when I went to --
- 23 THE INTERPRETER: [11:52:59] Inaudible.
- 24 THE WITNESS: [11:53:02] (Interpretation) -- I had a lot of work. I couldn't
- 25 continue with my colleagues. One of my colleagues was supposed to continue with

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- that, but apparently she didn't.
- 2 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [11:53:19] (Interpretation)
- 3 Q. [11:53:20] Right. At paragraph 43 and 53 you gave some specific information
- 4 about these children. I won't hark back to that, but about the circumstances of these
- 5 conversations, I realise that these were not individual conversations but, rather, they
- 6 were group conversations.
- 7 A. [11:53:44] Yes. The conversations were in groups, and then after that I
- 8 removed the children who were hesitant and I spoke to them individually. The ones
- 9 who hesitated did not want to go to Mbaïki, and I showed them -- well, I tried to
- show them that it was just common sense if they wanted to be successful in their lives,
- if they wanted to earn money or whatever, they -- those children, some of them
- wanted to join the military. They wanted to become soldiers. They got a taste for
- military life, and I was trying to dissuade them, but they stayed right until the end of
- the project. They stayed the -- the 70 of them stayed right until the end of the project.
- But as for the others, I no longer remember.
- 16 Q. [11:55:11] I realise this was a long time ago, but these children who said that
- they wanted to join the armed forces and become soldiers, do you remember, in
- approximate terms, how old were those children?
- 19 A. [11:55:26] Once again, they were between 15 and 17. I was talking about the
- 20 older children in the group.
- 21 Q. [11:55:40] Let me backtrack briefly to the identification of the children. Do you
- 22 know whether some of the children in the group refused to be on the lists drawn up
- by the ESF who refused to be part of the process?
- 24 A. [11:56:05] I'm -- I'm not really sure because, first of all, they were the ones who
- drew up their own lists and then showed us. I was to the side, and most of the

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documents were with the prefectural section head. He was the one who was with

- them. He was the one who was running the activity, who was responsible for
- 3 implementation of the activity.
- 4 Q. [11:56:43] Let me hark back to the conversations that you had with the children
- 5 in Mbaïki. First of all, you spoke to the children on the first day. How much time
- 6 did you spend speaking to those children that first day?
- A. [11:56:57] I believe 1830 to 1930, because they had to go back to their base to
- 8 have their dinner, so I think it was from 1830 to 1930, about almost an hour or more.
- 9 Q. [11:57:26] And regarding these conversations with the children on the second
- day, how much time did those particular conversations take? How much time did
- 11 you spend speaking?
- 12 A. [11:57:39] The second day was a bit more relaxed. Already the children had
- understood. They had been thinking, and when they came back, some came back to
- apologise and say, "Ma'am, we didn't realise that the project" -- because the project
- had not been explained to them very well. They thought they would just come, have
- a meal and leave. Some came and -- some came and asked, "Well, if ever they were
- to go to Bangui" and then I said that the door was open. We really didn't spend a lot
- of time with them.
- 19 Q. [11:58:43] You are giving us a very detailed account of these conversations with
- these children. Now, did the children speak to you in a spontaneous fashion, or did
- 21 they answer questions that you put to them?
- 22 A. [11:58:56] Some spoke spontaneously, sometimes it was them asking the
- 23 questions. In some cases, I would ask them questions to get more information. It
- 24 was really a two-way discussion.
- 25 Q. [11:59:22] At paragraph 45 of your statement, you said, and I quote: The age

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range was between 11 and 17. I no longer remember how many were under 15, and

- it was difficult for me to know what the exact age was of each child.
- 3 Would you be in a position -- I beg your pardon?
- 4 A. [11:59:51] Go ahead.
- 5 THE INTERPRETER: [11:59:53] Overlapping.
- 6 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [11:59:56] (Interpretation)
- 7 Q. [11:59:56] In approximate terms, how many children with whom you spoke
- were under 15 years of age? Do you remember that, just a general idea?
- 9 A. [12:00:09] That's difficult because you see --
- 10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:00:18] Ms Guissé.
- MS GUISSÉ: [12:00:20] (Interpretation) I beg your pardon. I object, because the
- witness is being encouraged to engage in speculation. It's clear from her statement
- she said: I no longer recall how many were under 15. I don't really think we
- should be trying to have the witness say something when she's already said that she
- doesn't remember. We should not urge the witness to engage in speculation. The
- 16 Prosecution is going too far.
- 17 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [12:00:54] (Interpretation) If I could respond?
- 18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:00:56] Yes.
- MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [12:01:03](Interpretation) She says that she no longer
- 20 remembers how many were under 15. My question was in approximate terms. My
- 21 question is much more general. I just am trying to determine what proportion of the
- children were under 15. So it's -- it's vaguer, it's broader.
- 23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:01:24] Madam Witness, you have heard the
- conversation. Can you give an approximation? Do you feel able to do that? And
- if you say that's too difficult, that's too long ago, you can say so, too.

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1 THE WITNESS: [12:01:48](Interpretation) Currently, it's very difficult because it was

- 2 6:00 in the evening and it was rather late. And -- and where I was there was no
- seating area, so we were forced to basically keep standing. We just casually spoke.
- 4 I did not even have the idea to see how old these children were. I mean, I'm not
- 5 aware.
- 6 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [12:02:37](Interpretation)
- 7 Q. [12:02:38] Well, that's not a problem at all, Witness.
- 8 Now, when you had discussions with the children in Mbaïki, did some speak about
- 9 their situation when they joined the group? Did certain children say what they were
- doing, what were their occupations?
- 11 A. [12:02:59] There were some who said that it was out of *survival. Some of
- them were actually delinquents who left the home of their parents. Sorry, it's not
- civic sense, because they just followed blindly. And when they had the opportunity,
- they just left, they wanted to be soldiers. So they were basically street children
- because they'd left their homes. So it's this category of children, and they were the
- ones who were insisting. They were the ones who were saying.
- 17 Q. [12:03:45] Now, just to be a bit more specific. Did some of these children tell
- you if they were -- if they attended school; and, if so, until what level?
- 19 A. [12:03:58] They said that they went to primary school. At least there was one
- who said that he was in CM2 and he would then be basically taking an exam to enter
- 21 high school, the first year of high school. And he said that he was basically spotted
- by an older child and he actually was forced to go out of his -- and he did not have a
- choice. And this is the child that basically *mobilized children to come and meet me.
- And I said that if that's the case, we're going to put you on the programme and even if
- 25 I'm -- and -- and to see what you -- what possible -- what would be the prospects of

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getting you back to school. So this is what happened. So he was part of the 12

- 2 children that went back to school.
- 3 Q. [12:05:12] So this child who told you that he was in CM2 and he had to basically
- 4 take an exam to attend the first year of high school, did he give -- did he tell you how
- 5 old he was?
- 6 A. [12:05:25] No. I did not ask him how old he was. I did not ask him.
- 7 Q. [12:05:33] So, can -- am I to understand that he was different from the child who
- 8 was 11 that you referred to?
- 9 A. [12:05:40] Yes. He was bigger than the other one who was 11. The one who
- was 11 was also very -- had a very small build.
- 11 Q. [12:05:59] So, can you tell us, in the Central African school system, what is the
- normal age of a child who's at CM2?
- 13 A. [12:06:10] It's 12 to 13 years. *Up to 14, you see.
- MS GUISSÉ: [12:06:23](Interpretation) Your Honour, objection.
- 15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:06:24] Yeah, Ms Guissé.
- MS GUISSÉ: [12:06:29](Interpretation) Right, I don't know because it's actually all in
- 17 French, but my objection is again coming a bit late. The witness has already
- answered the question, but it's really not a problem. I just wanted to say that the
- response had been given previously where the witness said that according to the
- 20 provinces the children were actually enrolled at 10, so having an average is rather
- 21 complicated. But I will actually get back to this during my cross-examination.
- 22 have no other choice.
- But, generally, I don't know if I have to speak on a micro level, but when I get up it
- 24 means that I really have an objection.
- 25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:07:14] However, I think to ask -- to ask the

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- witness if in -- what is the normal age, because she is -- she might know that the
- 2 normal age for children in -- going to -- to -- to that educational level, I think we can
- 3 ask her that.
- 4 So do you know that, Madam Witness?
- 5 What was, by the way, Mr Belbenoit, the education level that you referred to? Please
- 6 repeat it.
- 7 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [12:07:52](Interpretation) Yes, your Honour. The
- 8 witness has already given the answer when I asked her the question. I don't know if
- 9 it appears. She said 12 to 13 years, up to 14, if the child is running late. I think this
- has already been answered. It's in the English transcript.
- 11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:08:07] Okay.
- 12 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [12:08:13](Interpretation)
- 13 Q. [12:08:13] Now I would like to examine you on the child who was 11 that you
- 14 already referred to.
- Now, in paragraph 45 of your statement you say that he was my favourite and I said
- that he was my -- my last darling. Now, you've already said that, but how did you
- 17 know that he was only 11?
- A. [12:08:43] It's on the list. I actually *checked the list to see who the older ones
- were and the younger ones were. And this is how I noticed that there was a child
- who was 11. He was the only one. And I took his name. I called the head of
- section and I said, "Can you find this child for me?" And I was the one who asked
- 22 him to come home -- come to the hotel so that we can discuss. I thought he was the
- one who must be removed from that base and sent to school.
- He said that he'd done the elementary school for a few years and after that he -- you
- see, there's nothing to eat at home so he basically followed the others. And he's the

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- one who went out of his own volition.
- 2 Q. [12:09:51] Right. So he said that he'd actually done some years of elementary
- 3 school, CE-I. So in terms of education -- educational levels with respect to CM1, is it
- 4 before or after?
- 5 A. [12:10:08] It's after the first level, when you actually enter the school, you
- 6 basically -- it's the first year of your schooling. And when you enter the school for
- 7 the first year, you're at CE-I. It's the elementary school. The first year of
- 8 elementary school.
- 9 Q. [12:10:33] Did you talk about this child, about his age, or did you just conclude
- relying on that list, the ESF list, that he was 11?
- 11 A. [12:10:44] I asked him the question and he said he didn't know how old he was.
- 12 This is what he said. I mean, he said that he would be around 11, but I just wanted
- to make sure that he was 11. You see, it's a child that can be classified as an
- undernourished child. He was all -- he was very small. He could have been older
- than he looked. * He should have been bigger if he was 11 years old.
- Q. [12:11:35] When he spoke, did he have the voice of a child or an adult at that
- 17 point of time?
- 18 A. [12:11:39] No, he really had the voice of a child.
- 19 Q. [12:11:44] The other children whom you spoke to, did they also have the voice of
- 20 a child?
- A. [12:11:48] Almost all the children. It's the ones who were 17, even some who
- were 19 -- some would have been 19, 20. But they reduced their age because --
- because as the NGO told them that they would only take children until 17, they --
- sometimes when you see some you would say that they were 20.
- 25 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [12:12:34](Interpretation) Your Honour, could we go to

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private session, just for a few questions, please?

- 2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:12:39] Private session.
- 3 (Private session at 12.12 p.m.)
- 4 THE COURT OFFICER: [12:12:59] We are in private session, Mr President.
- 5 (Redacted)
- 6 (Redacted)
- 7 (Redacted)
- 8 (Redacted)
- 9 (Redacted)
- 10 (Redacted)
- 11 (Redacted)
- 12 (Redacted)
- 13 (Redacted)
- 14 (Redacted)
- 15 (Redacted)
- 16 (Redacted)
- 17 (Redacted)
- 18 (Redacted)
- 19 (Redacted)
- 20 (Redacted)
- 21 (Redacted)
- 22 (Redacted)
- 23 (Redacted)
- 24 (Redacted)
- 25 (Redacted)

(Private Session)

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- 1 (Redacted)
- 2 (Redacted)
- 3 (Redacted)
- 4 (Redacted)
- 5 (Redacted)
- 6 (Redacted)
- 7 (Redacted)
- 8 (Recess taken at 12.39 p.m.)
- 9 (Upon resuming in open session at 2.00 p.m.)
- 10 THE COURT USHER: [14:00:54] All rise.
- 11 Please be seated.
- 12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:01:14] Ms Guissé, you have the floor. We are
- in open session.
- MS GUISSÉ: [14:01:26](Interpretation) Thank you, your Honour.
- 15 QUESTIONED BY MS GUISSÉ: (Interpretation)
- 16 Q. [14:01:28] Good day, Madam Witness.
- 17 A. [14:01:35] Good day.
- Q. [14:01:36] I'm going to introduce myself again we did have the opportunity of
- meeting briefly during the courtesy visit my name is Anta Guissé. I am one of the
- 20 lawyers for Alfred Yekatom. And on that behalf -- on his behalf, I'm going to ask
- 21 you questions following on from the Prosecution's questions of clarification relating
- 22 to what you said either today during the hearing or in your previous statement.
- 23 I also have guestions dealing with the elements in the file, which you might not be
- familiar with, but which will enable us to understand what you know and what you
- 25 don't know as regards the facts which occur to you today.

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1 We both speak French, together with the Prosecution, so it's extremely important that

- 2 we have a pause after my question so that interpretation can take place and I too
- must remember to pause before putting a new question to you; it's also important so
- 4 that the court reports are clear.
- 5 I'm going to ask you specific questions topic by topic and tell you the time frame I'm
- 6 referring to, I would ask you therefore to follow my timeline. Obviously, if I put
- a question to you that isn't clear to you, don't hesitate to ask me to repeat it, and if you
- 8 do not know the answer, just let me know that.
- 9 Furthermore, I will respect your protective measures and will not ask you any
- questions in open session which might identify you but, if at any time you have the
- impression that any of my questions requires an answer which might identify you, let
- me know so that I can ask the President to move into private session.
- 13 Until then -- until that point, do you follow what I'm saying?
- 14 A. [14:04:18] Yes.
- 15 Q. [14:04:19] I'd also like to tell the Chamber and the parties that I might refer to
- the previous statement of the witness, which can be found in the following ERN,
- 17 CAR-OTP-2109-0452, and the French version, CAR-OTP-2122-4558, and I will refer to
- it by saying, Your declaration, your statement.
- 19 So having completed the formalities, I'm going to start with my questioning. This
- can be done in open session.
- 21 Once again, Madam, I'm going to talk about the subjects which you discussed with
- 22 the Prosecution and the first part of my questions are linked to the elements that you
- 23 mentioned in your statement during the period of the Seleka. So I'm going to start
- 24 with that.
- 25 Can we move ahead?

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- 1 A. [14:05:39] Yes, proceed.
- 2 Q. [14:05:43] In paragraph 24 of your statement, you state, and I'm quoting, the --
- 3 "Seleka used to gather in the large mosque in FOUH to organise themselves and to [...]
- 4 commit crimes."
- 5 And you added as regards the ransacking of the mosque in paragraph 25 of your
- 6 statement, and I quote again:
- 7 It seemed that the Seleka had a lot of weapons within the mosque. End of quote.
- 8 The --
- 9 "...Seleka had a lot of guns inside the mosque..."
- So I understand that you personally didn't witness that, but what sort of information
- did you obtain as regards the guns and weapons within the mosque and what the
- imam and the faithful did at that particular level?
- 13 A. [14:06:53] Thank you for your question. You know -- you know, when you're
- in a certain neighbourhood, particularly when the trouble started, you hear lots of
- things. I'm not very far away from this particular mosque and when problems
- started, it's the youth of the neighbourhood that were talking and saying that there
- were lots of guns over there and that when you hear this and when you go past the
- mosque you heard that they had gone there to look for weapons and that is how I
- knew what was going on. But as you said so eloquently, it's not something I could
- 20 check, it's only something I've heard.
- 21 Q. [14:08:00] I have understood completely that this is what you've heard. But as
- regards the atmosphere in the neighbourhood after these rumours, am I correct in
- 23 saying that these rumours of weapons within the mosque contributed to increase the
- tension that already existed between the Muslim and Christian communities?
- 25 A. [14:08:27] Indeed, that's true. And that's why I would like to stress that in the

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meantime, there were weapons -- * this is what people said, rumors if you want. It

- 2 was said there were young people around the mosque seeking to destroy it and
- 3 collect the weapons. Ans this is what we were told.
- 4 There was such a lot of tension that I didn't really go out a lot. I used to stay in my
- 5 compound. But the youth in the neighbourhood came to my house and reported
- 6 back to me the facts and said this, and so that's why I reported it back to you as well.
- 7 Q. [14:09:27] I'm now going to move on to another topic.
- 8 Again, based on what you noticed, given the facts that occurred, in paragraph 28 of
- 9 your statement, you mention that the tensions existed between the Muslims that
- owned businesses and the Christians who worked for them with -- as regards petty
- jobs with little pay. And there you were describing a social reality and you added,
- 12 and I quote:
- "Even when the UN came", end of quote, the behaviour of some of the representatives
- of this organisation who were Muslims and were -- and I quote again:
- "...did things that did not help the people..." End of quotation.
- 16 Could you elaborate? What do you mean by that? Could you give us some
- tangible examples of what actually happened and how it was felt by the population.
- 18 A. [14:10:38] Yes, the population, the Christian population often said that the
- Muslim population who is protected by the UN each time that something occurred,
- they sided with the Muslims. But what I understood (Redacted), that they
- defended the minority and I often said to those youths that generally speaking that if
- something happens, it is the minority that you have to protect first and foremost
- because the majority, they can defend for themselves. That is my understanding.
- The understanding of the youth was not like that and they often said to me, "You
- 25 were there. You always defend the Muslims." But frankly speaking *there were

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- not many in our neighbourhood, but this is the rumours that we had in -- from
- 2 Kilometre 5 and also the Combattant neighbourhood, that the Muslim community
- was protected. It was only the mosque and the traders over there, perhaps two or
- 4 three, not more than that. So these are rumours that were circulating from the other
- 5 neighbourhoods where there were many more Muslims.
- 6 The UN, it's true, the... the system, in the meantime, when something had happened...
- 7 But you need to know there was also the issue of self-defence. And they were
- 8 a minority. So what did you have to do? What could you do? You had to protect
- 9 yourself. So perhaps that's the reason.
- 10 Frankly, the -- this is what the population described to me.
- Q. [14:12:59] Just to go back to what you call "self-defence", am I correct that you're
- talking about the Muslims who felt that they were being threatened and therefore
- 13 armed themselves?
- 14 A. [14:13:13] Yes. The majority of their aggression came from the fact that they
- were a minority and felt that they had to protect themselves in order to go to the other
- 16 neighbourhoods.
- Q. [14:13:34] I want to refer to the representatives of the UN that some members of
- the population describe by saying that they weren't perceived as impartial, but rather
- that they were supporting the Muslims or the Seleka.
- 20 Do you agree with me that you are referring to members of the United Nations who
- were basically from Chad at that time, Chadian nationality?
- 22 A. [14:14:14] At the moment of this insecurity they were rather the Muslims from
- 23 Chad who were looking or dealing with this matter, and the fact that they were from
- 24 Chad and that they were Muslims was perceived by the Christian Central African
- population that they sided more with the Muslims.

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- 1 Q. [14:14:58] *Am I correct in saying that they were Chadian origin where as many
- of the Seleka or the Seleka mercenaries came from Chad? Did this contribute to the
- 3 distrust?
- 4 A. [14:15:19] Absolutely.
- 5 Q. [14:15:23] Do you agree with me that this behaviour, which was described by
- 6 part of the population, was something that was discussed on the national radio and
- the television, saying that there were people who were concerned about these
- 8 members of the United Nations who came from Chad?
- 9 A. [14:15:47] No, I didn't hear this on the radio. In truth, I didn't hear this on the
- television either. But it's people in the streets that spoke about this, particularly the
- 11 youth. They were saying this because they saw them and, according to their
- behaviour, they saw that the Seleka came from Chad and that's why they established
- in the United Nations' system and said that they were from Chad and came to their
- defence. So there was something that didn't work properly. That is what people
- were saying. When -- I didn't listen a lot to the radio, but when I did listen to the
- radio, I didn't hear anything about that.
- 17 Q. [14:16:42] And this dissatisfaction as regards the Chadians from the United
- Nations, am I correct in saying -- from the United Nations or other Chadians, am I
- correct in saying that for the people who didn't have your understanding of things,
- 20 they transferred their dissatisfaction to the entire Muslim community?
- A. [14:17:12] Yes, because of the presence of the Chadians and because of the fact
- 22 that the Seleka came from Chad, this exacerbated the situation.
- 23 Q. [14:17:38] I do apologise. I'm so sorry. I made a lengthy pause because this
- enables the interpretation and transcript to be done, so don't think that I'm not
- 25 listening to you.
- 26 A. [14:17:57] No, no, no.

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- 1 Q. [14:18:02] Given this tension and the growing dissatisfaction of the population,
- 2 did you notice or did you hear that there were Muslims and, in particular, Chadian
- 3 Muslims who had been living in Chad for a long time preferred to leave the country
- 4 to avoid this growing tension?
- 5 A. [14:18:32]] *On the contrary, during the Seleka times, those groups met at
- 6 Kilometer 5, and they dominated the Central African population. They
- 7 dominated it and didn't talk about leaving. It's only afterwards when the Anti-Balaka
- 8 arrived that they started to think about leaving the country. And it was all types of
- 9 Muslims, people from Chad, from Niger, everybody -- even people from Senegal who
- previously lived in peace but who were all referred to as Muslims regardless -- in the
- beginning, there were no questions about leaving the country because they
- themselves had the security situation under control, they had a way of looking at the
- situation so in the beginning, there was no talk of that. The women, the children
- often are the people they wanted to move away. But in the beginning, it wasn't like
- that at all.
- MS GUISSÉ: [14:20:05] My apologies, your Honour. My screen with the transcript
- in English, when I can see the documents became black. Perhaps it's a connection
- problem, but all of a sudden I have a problem to follow things on my screen.
- 19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:20:52] Well, that would actually also be an idea
- 20 that could come from me, but oftentimes it really doesn't help. Did it help?
- 21 MS GUISSÉ: [14:21:03] No.
- 22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:21:04] So the technician is -- yes, thank you -- on
- 23 the way, but I think you can continue in the meantime.
- 24 MS GUISSÉ: [14:21:15](Interpretation) Thank you, your Honour.
- 25 My problem seems to have resolved itself.
- 26 Q. [14:21:18] My apologies, Madam Witness. In paragraph 29 of your statement,

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- 1 you say you:
- 2 "... also heard that" and I quote "some Muslims were buying weapons from the
- 3 Seleka." End of quote.
- 4 When you refer to "some Muslims", which Muslims are you referring to?
- 5 A. [14:21:55] I'm talking about the traders -- civilian traders.
- 6 Q. [14:22:06] Thank you. Please be careful to have a little break of some seconds
- 7 before answering my question because sometimes there's an overlap.
- 8 Do you know when the population, generally speaking, talked about the civilian
- 9 Muslims who were taking arms, was there a specific name given to them or were they
- just referred to as "Muslims"?
- 11 A. [14:22:43] One often said the Seleka.
- 12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:22:49] Mr Belbenoit.
- 13 MR BELBENOIT-AVICH: [14:22:52] I'm sorry to interrupt. I think the witness
- 14 didn't say -- the witness -- they -- said -- they took arms. They -- said: The Muslims
- who were buying weapons.
- 16 That's something completely different -- but taking weapons is something different
- 17 from buying weapons.
- PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:23:10] Well, yes, but I think the -- well, we can
- 19 clarify it.
- 20 Madam Witness, the Muslim traders you said that bought weapons from the Seleka,
- were they also called "Seleka" by the population?
- 22 THE WITNESS: [14:23:37](Interpretation) Broadly speaking, at the time of the
- troubles, all Muslims were Seleka. Generally, that is how the population called them.
- 24 All Muslims were Seleka. Now, it's true there were others who said that they were
- buying weapons, perhaps it was for their own protection.

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PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:24:08] Ms Guissé, please move on.

- 2 MS GUISSÉ: [14:24:15](Interpretation) Thank you, your Honour. The Prosecution
- 3 is completely right. My -- I didn't word it correctly, so he was completely correct in
- 4 pointing that out. Your Honour, for the next part, I would like to move into private
- 5 session because I've finished with the part we can do in open session. I think as
- 6 regards the answers, I will try to go into open session from time to time, but the
- 7 majority of what I'm going to ask now will have to be done in private session.
- 8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:24:52] No problem. And for the audience, you
- 9 may have recognised that this is a protected witness and the next sequence of
- questions will deal with issues where the answers of the witness might identify the
- witness and because of that, we have to go to private session.
- 12 (Private session at 2.25 p.m.)
- 13 THE COURT OFFICER: [14:25:12] We are in private session, Mr President.
- 14 (Redacted)
- 15 (Redacted)
- 16 (Redacted)
- 17 (Redacted)
- 18 (Redacted)
- 19 (Redacted)
- 20 (Redacted)
- 21 (Redacted)
- 22 (Redacted)
- 23 (Redacted)
- 24 (Redacted)
- 25 (Redacted)

(Private Session)

Trial Hearing

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- 1 (Redacted)
- 2 (Redacted)
- 3 (Redacted)
- 4 (Redacted)
- 5 (Redacted)
- 6 (Redacted)
- 7 (Redacted)
- 8 (Redacted)
- 9 (Redacted)
- 10 (Redacted)
- 11 (Redacted)
- 12 (Redacted)
- 13 (Redacted)
- 14 (Redacted)
- 15 (Redacted)
- 16 (Redacted)
- 17 (Redacted)
- 18 (Redacted)
- 19 (Redacted)
- 20 (Redacted)
- (Open session at 2.55 p.m.)
- 22 THE COURT OFFICER: [14:55:09] We are in open session, Mr President.
- 23 MS GUISSÉ: [14:55:27](Interpretation)
- 24 Q. [14:55:30] Witness, we are now in open session. I'm going to try and ask you
- 25 questions that -- so that they are neutral and there is no risk of identification. But if

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- there's a problem, please feel free to ask me to move to private session.
- Now, in paragraph 33 of your statement, you say that Mr Brice Kakpayen, who was
- a counsel and national coordinator of the NGO called ESF, went to the social affairs
- 4 ministry to register the NGO and I'm quoting you, so that he is --
- 5 "authorised to carry out activities in the Central African Republic." End of quote.
- 6 Now my question is as follows, to the best of your knowledge, an NGO, can it work
- officially with the Ministry of Social Affairs only if it is enrolled or registered with the
- 8 ministry?
- 9 A. [14:56:46] Yes, that is it. The NGO must have permission from the ministry
- which is in charge of the activity. So if it's a security programme, it would be
- security; if it is a health issue, then it would then be the health ministry and if it's
- another problem, it would be the social affairs, a community problem.
- Q. [14:57:19] To the best of your knowledge, the registration of the NGO with the
- 14 Ministry of Social Affairs, was a condition to obtain funds for associations that were
- working in partnership with UNICEF?
- 16 A. [14:57:38] Yes. Because before UNICEF could validate its support, there should
- be an agreement signed with the ministry.
- MS GUISSÉ: [14:58:09](Interpretation) Your Honour, unfortunately, my efforts to
- stay in open session are going to be rather limited. Yes, I really am forced to move to
- 20 private session.
- 21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:58:22] Well, we take it as a goodwill action or is
- 22 more possible?
- 23 MS GUISSÉ: [14:58:39](Interpretation) Your Honour, perhaps later on I could come
- back, but not know, we have to move to private session.
- 25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:58:46] Yes, private session.

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(The hearing ends in private session at 3.20 p.m.)